

« **SOUVENIR** »
OF THE
ILLINOIS . DAIRY . EXHIBIT
World's Columbian Exposition
1893

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SOUVENIR

OF THE

ILLINOIS DAIRY EXHIBIT,

World's Columbian Exposition,

1893.

Published under the direction of the
Executive Committee,
Illinois State Dairyman's Association.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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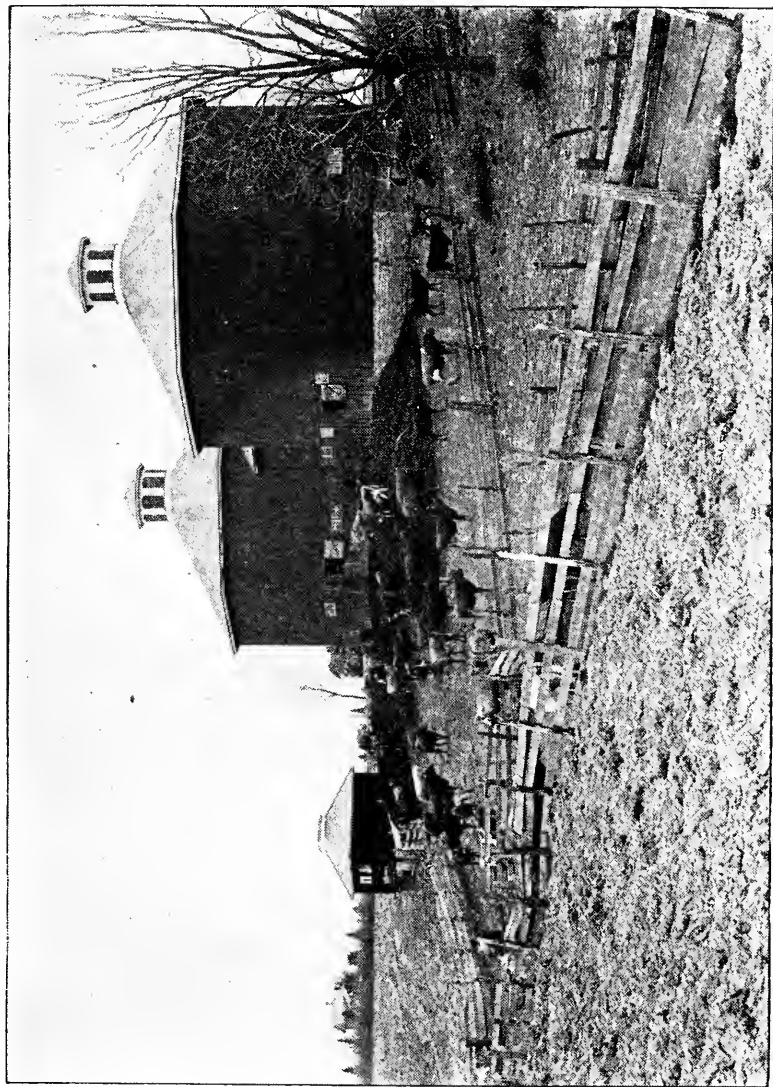
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DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOHN P. ALTGELD,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESS OF
J. F. LEAMING & CO.
CHICAGO.



ILLINOIS DAIRY FARM SCENE.

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IN compiling this pamphlet as a souvenir of the Illinois Dairy Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, it is not the intention to tire the reader with a detailed statistical statement, but to give only a few figures that will approximate the magnitude of the dairy industry in Illinois. Some product of the dairy is used daily in every household in the State. In the mansion of the millionaire and the cottage of the workingman it is one of the last articles of food that can be dispensed with.

Few people stop to think of the importance of dairy products—milk, cream, butter and cheese. Milk is the most perfect food known, containing all the elements of nutrition in perfect proportion, and the only one upon which human life can be sustained for any considerable length of time in a healthful condition. Cream is not only one of the most inexpensive luxuries, but most healthful, possessing many medicinal qualities. People are accustomed to think of wheat or flour as being the most important article of food; but in an ordinary family it only costs a small sum compared with that of butter. In fact, butter costs more than any other single article of food, with the exception

of meat; combine the four dairy products—milk, cream, butter and cheese—and they exceed the cost of meat. Cheese is not used as commonly as it should be; in many instances it could be made to take the place of meat and be much more healthful and less expensive, a pound of cheese having a much greater nutritive value than a pound of meat.

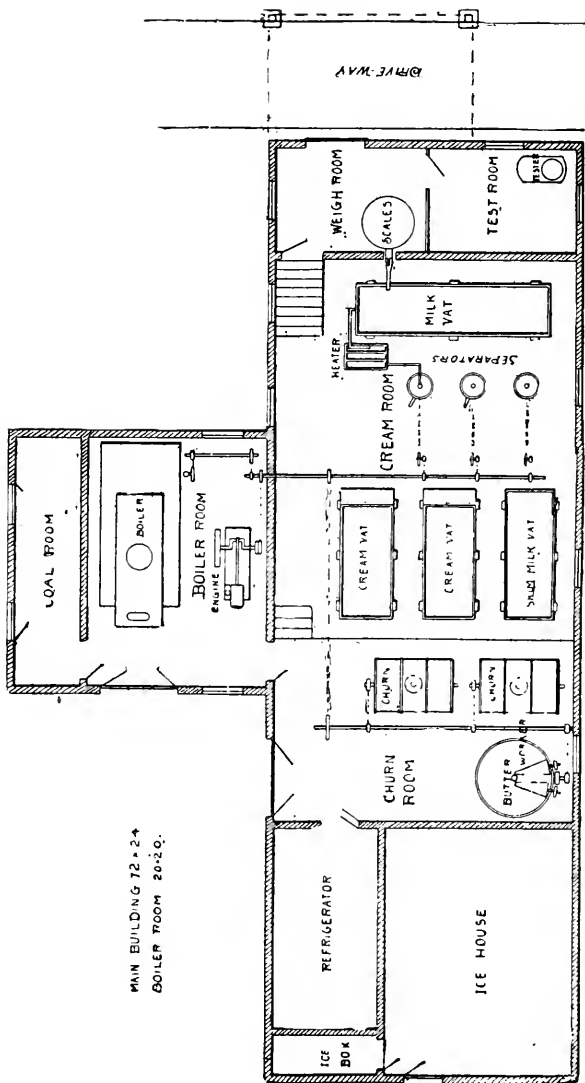
MOST IMPORTANT DAIRY SECTION.

Naturally, dairying as a business was first carried on in the northern part of the State. This came from the fact that the primitive methods of making butter required certain climatic conditions which were found in the northern part of the State. Although these conditions were essential a generation ago, present methods make it possible to make the finest grade of butter in any county in the State.

SYSTEMATIC METHODS.

In glancing at the early history of dairying in Illinois it is but just that mention should be made of some of the pioneers who devoted their time, and often their money, for the general good, and have helped to add millions of dollars to the wealth of the State; and what is still more valuable, they have stimulated a desire for scientific knowledge and systematic methods in farming whereby our farms are becoming more productive, instead of being impoverished.

One of the first cheese factories in the State, and



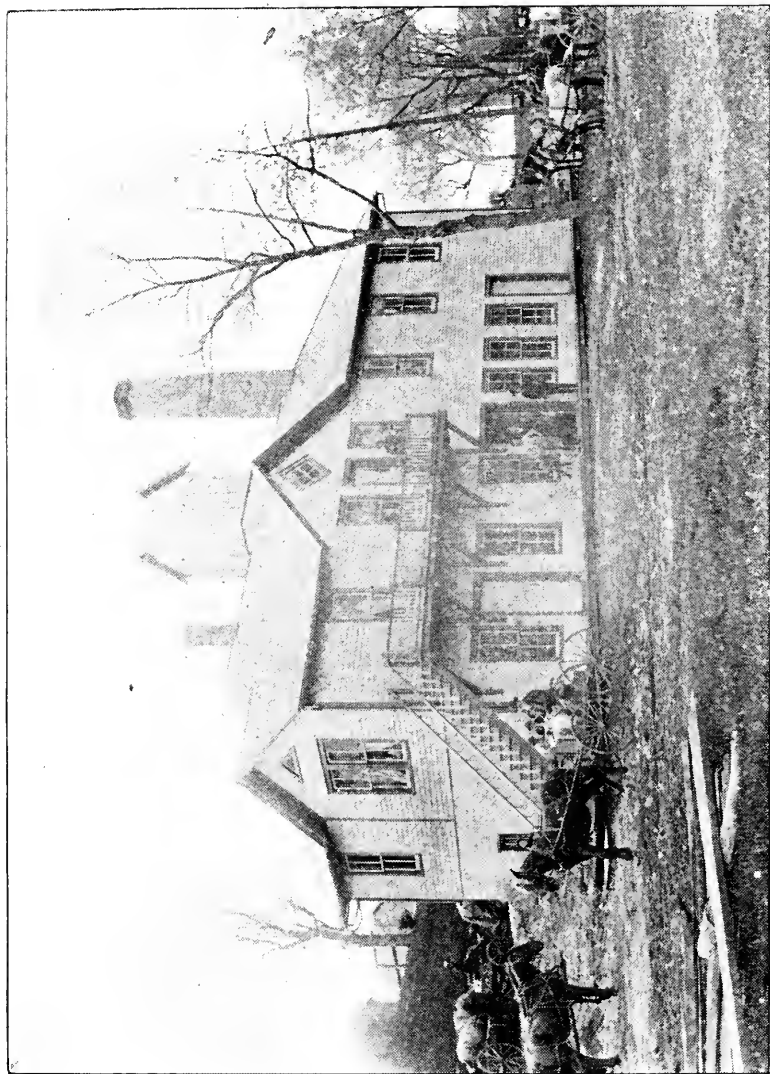
MAIN BUILDING 72 x 24
BOILER ROOM 20 x 20.

SEPARATOR CREAMERY.

probably the first on the co-operative plan, was started in Kane County by Henry Sherman and B. F. Webster, one and one-half miles west of Elgin. This factory proved a success, and many others were soon afterwards started on the same plan.

FIRST CREAMERY.

In the year 1870, Dr. Jos. Tefft and Mr. J. H. Wanzer started a creamery at Elgin, the first in the State. This creamery was located near a cool, clear spring of water. The milk was brought to the factory and set in tin cans in this cold water. The first churning from the creamery was taken to Chicago and sold for ten cents per pound more than the market price. It must be remembered that at this time, and for years before, Illinois was obliged to send to New York and other Eastern States for her dairy products. We look at the growth of Chicago as being marvelous, but it is not more so than the growth of the dairy industry of Illinois. Where a generation ago we shipped a tub of butter, we now ship a car load. Scarcely a train comes into, or leaves our great metropolis, that does not have one or more cars loaded with dairy products. No railroad in Illinois is complete unless it has cars built and used specially for that purpose. Not only do the great cities of the United States—St. Louis, New York, Boston, New Orleans, and San Francisco—receive daily consignments of Illinois butter and milk,



ILLINOIS CREAMERY.

but they are sent to all parts of the world. There is probably no other place in the world where the same amount of fine butter can be obtained as in Illinois.

ROOM FOR MORE DAIRYMEN.

Although dairying is now the largest single industry in the State, there are thousands of farms, especially in the central and southern sections, that would be greatly improved if dairying was followed more extensively. The opportunity offered to farmers with limited means who wish to follow dairying is not surpassed by any other section in the United States. The market for Illinois dairy products is established and the demand practically unlimited.

FIRST CAN OF MILK.

It is an interesting fact to know that the first can of milk sent to Chicago by railroad was shipped from Elgin. Little did Mr. T. H. Smith, who was then living on the farm owned by Dr. Joseph Tefft, realize, as he drove his ox team down to the Chicago & Galena railroad station, (now the Chicago & North-Western), with a single eight-gallon can of milk, that he would live to see the day when Chicago would be receiving eighteen thousand such cans of milk per day. But such is the case.

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS STATE DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1873, dairymen in the vicinity of Elgin had been so much benefited by new methods and by

THIS CAN

WAS USED FOR THE

First Shipment of Milk to Chicago BY RAILROAD.

Sent by PHINERS H. SMITH, from the farm of
DR. JOS. TEFTT, Elgin, Illinois.

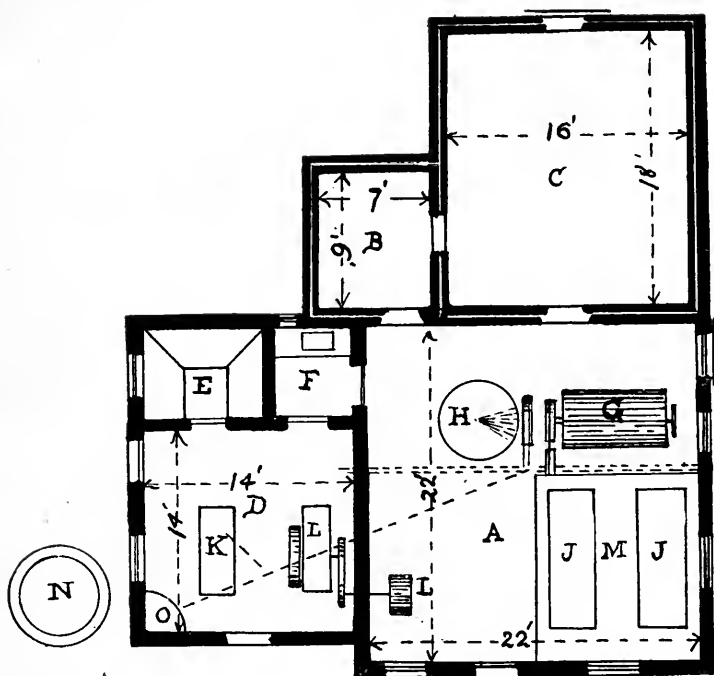
FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

Hauled to the CHICAGO & GALENA RAILROAD DEPOT
on a sled drawn by an ox team.
Consigned to the CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.



co-operating and exchanging ideas, that they decided it would be a benefit to the State, as well as themselves, to have a State organization. With this intention a meeting was called, to be held in Aurora March 3, 1874. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and J. R. McLean, of Kane County, was elected President. The meeting adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in September following, but the adjourned meeting failed for lack of attendance and was adjourned to December 30, 1874, at Elgin. This Elgin meeting is called the first annual meeting, and Mr. McLean was re-elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. D. G. Eldridge, of Eola, was the first Secretary, and H. W. Mead, of Hebron, the first Treasurer. M. H. Thompson, of Elgin, was Secretary for the second year, and Mr. Mead continued as Treasurer.

The second meeting was held at Elgin December 14, 15 and 16, 1875. At the second meeting Dr. J. Tefft, of Elgin, was elected President for the next year, the Secretary and Treasurer remaining as before. The attendance was principally from the Elgin district, and among those who were instrumental in making the meeting a success were, Dr. Joseph Tefft, J. R. McLean, M. H. Thompson, W. J. Anderson, D. F. Barclay, Israel Boies, Judge Wilcox, Charles Gould, I. H. Wanzer, and probably fifty others from the neighborhood. Among the few from a distance was Mr. C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls, who took an



GROUND PLAN OF BUILDING FOR FARM CREAMERY.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. Churn and Work Room. | I. Test Churn. |
| B. Refrigerator. | J. Cream and Milk Vats. |
| C. Ice House. | K. Boiler. |
| D. Engine and Boiler Room. | L. Engine. |
| E. Fuel Room. | M. Platform, $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. |
| F. Wash Room. | N. Well. |
| G. Churn. | O. Water Tank. |
| H. Butter Worker. | = Open Drain. |

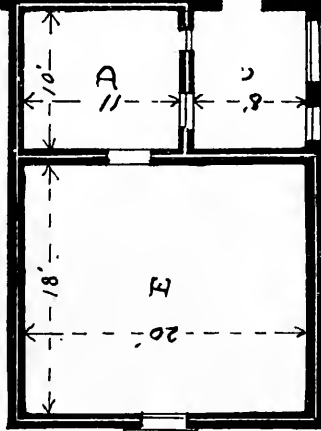
active interest in all of the meetings of the Association until his death, in 1888, and was one of its most valued members. There was a Mr. Gilbert present from the central part of the State, and W. R. Hostetter, from Mt. Carroll.

It is not intended to give a detailed history of the Illinois State Dairyman's Association, or the work it has done. One instance of the first meeting comes to the mind of the writer: After the meeting was organized an old gentleman arose from his chair and said he thought that there would be many things said there that would be just as useful to other persons as they were to those present, and that he considered it a duty to have the proceedings of the meeting published, and that he would be one of five to pay the expense. For nine years the money to publish the reports was raised by private subscriptions. From 1884 until 1893 the State has paid the cost of publishing and distributing the annual report. There is no doubt but that the publishing of these reports has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the State. Dairy men have not only been obliged to meet the competition of imitation butter as such, but in many instances it has been put upon the market as butter, and at such a price that butter could not compete with it. It has only been by the intelligent selection of the best dairy cows, the use of scientific and labor-saving methods, and the perfect willingness of all interested to give the benefit of their

GATHERED CREAM CREAMERY.

- A. Churn Room.
- B. Cream Room.
- C. Packing Room.
- D. Refrigerator.

- I. Sink.
- J. Soak Vat.
- K. Test Churn.
- L. Butter Worker.
- M. Cream Vats.



- E. Ice House.
- F. Boiler and Engine Room.
- G. Fuel Room.
- H. Churns.

- N. Work Bench.
- O. Platform.
- = Open Drain.
- B. Three feet above A.

GROUND PLAN OF BUILDING.

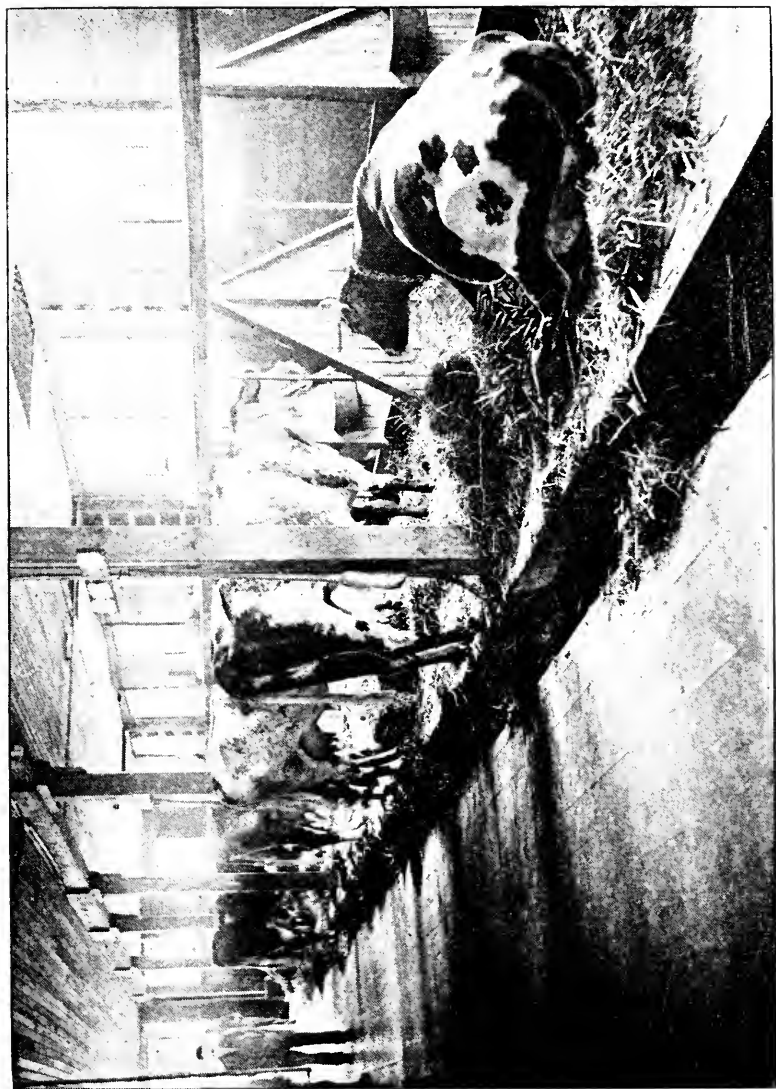
experience to others, that the dairy industry of Illinois stands to-day where it does—the greatest, most staple and profitable industry in the State, yearly adding millions of dollars to our wealth and *increasing* instead of diminishing the productiveness of the soil.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN DAIRYING.

The capital in dairying is invested in every township in the State from the Wisconsin line to Cairo, most of it at present in the northern section. It requires, compared with almost any other business, a large amount of capital. A man with fifty cows needs, on an average, at least 200 acres of land; this, with the necessary farming implements, dairy utensils and other items, including the cows, will require an investment of \$10,500—an average capital of \$210 per cow. It requires to supply the population of Illinois in fresh milk, 600,000 cows; for producing butter and cheese, in round numbers about 1,000,000 cows, making a total in the State of 1,600,000 cows used for dairy purposes, requiring an invested capital of \$336,000,000. This does not include creameries, condensing factories or manufactories of dairy supplies directly dependent on the dairy industries.

STOCK COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS.

There are, according to the Report of State Board of Equalization of 1891, doing business in Illinois, aside from railroad companies, 324 stock companies and corporations. These include city railroad companies,



INTERIOR VIEW SHORT HORN BARN, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

trust and savings banks, electric light and water companies, coal and mining companies, hotel and telephone companies, etc. The *combined capital* of all these interests is \$115,210,045, or about one-third that invested in the single industry of dairying.

TAXES PAID IN DAIRY SECTIONS.

It would be interesting to give in tabulated form a comparison of the taxes paid in dairy sections with those where dairying is not followed, or followed to a limited extent. For instance, Champaign County, probably the richest corn and stock county in the State, and McHenry County, one of the best dairy counties. They have about the same amount of town and city property and the value of land is about the same, being 5 per cent more in McHenry than Champaign. The value of personal property in McHenry County is \$4.36 for each acre of land in the county, and that of Champaign County \$3.08, making a difference in favor of McHenry County of 40 per cent, and shows that McHenry pays 40 per cent more per acre on personal property than Champaign County.

PRICES PAID FOR FARM LABOR.

Good and permanent wages indicate a prosperous condition of society, and it is because the dairy farmers in the northern part of the State pay good wages to employes that farm hands receive more than in the central and southern sections. Northern Illinois pays

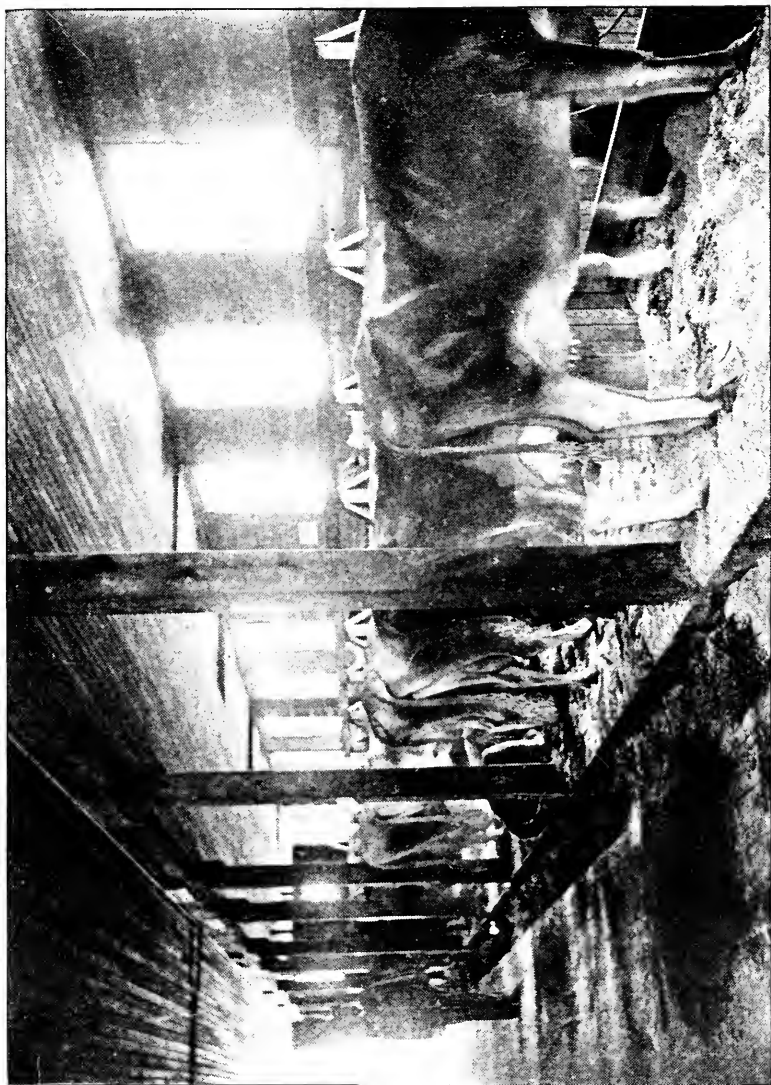


TYPE OF SHORT HORN COW ENGAGED IN DAIRY TEST AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

farm hands almost 20 per cent more than Central Illinois and a little more than 50 per cent more than Southern Illinois. It is also an interesting fact that wages are gradually increasing in the dairy section, while in sections where there is comparatively no dairying, wages have remained about the same or have decreased.

DAIRY STATISTICS.

In gathering the statistics of the different industries of the State, persons who have never thought of the matter can scarcely realize the difficulty in obtaining those that are reliable. A farmer can tell how many acres of corn, wheat, etc., he has, and count up exactly how many cattle, hogs and sheep. He can also tell how many bushels of grain he has, from the fact that when it is thrashed or harvested it is all done in a very short time and it is all together. He usually only makes one or two sales of hogs and cattle during the year, and receiving the money in a large sum, it is an easy matter to report the exact amount. It is a lamentable fact that farmers are not book-keepers; probably there is not one in a hundred who keeps a book account. Hence it is that he does not know at the end of the year how much the income from the dairy has been. He takes his butter to town once or twice a week, receives the cash for it, buys his groceries, and considers he is just that much ahead. With the exception of the large cities, every town and city in the State receives its



INTERIOR VIEW OF JERSEY BARN, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

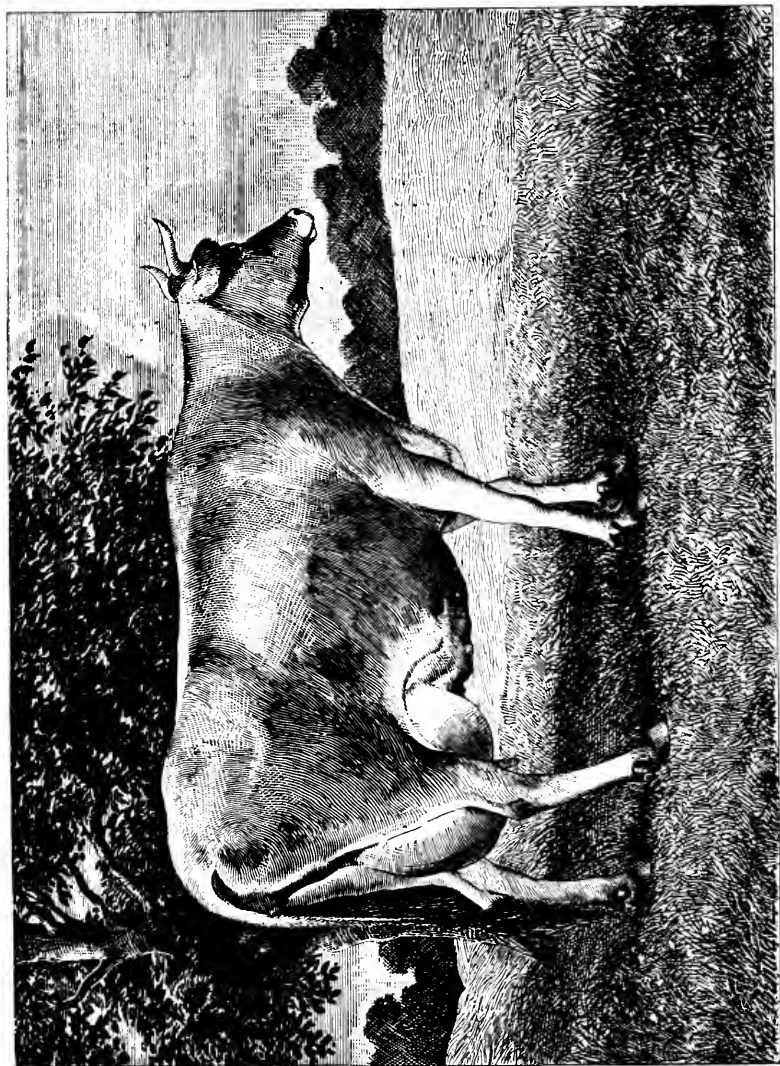
butter supply in this way, and comparatively, scarcely a pound is reported in the general dairy statistics. An ordinary farmer will often pay the entire expense for groceries used in his family in this way, amounting to several hundred dollars, and then does not report income from dairy or even report dairy cows. Hence it has been necessary to make some estimates based, however, on actual figures, where they could be obtained.

CHICAGO MILK SUPPLY.

Chicago receives daily 18,000 eight-gallon cans of milk, or 6,570,000 cans per annum, worth to the farmer 80 cents per can, or \$5,256,000. Reckoning that the population outside of Chicago consumes the same amount per capita—which is much less than the actual quantity consumed in the rural districts, for the farming population consume 100 per cent more than the city population, and the smaller cities more than the large ones, from the fact that it is less expensive, is a complete article of food without preparation, and easily obtained. This would make the value of fresh milk consumed in the State \$21,024,000.

CONDENSED MILK.

There are in operation in this State eight condensing milk factories, which purchase from the farmers an aggregate of 102,200,000 pounds of milk, making the annual income to the farmers from this source \$1,022,000.



TYPE OF JERSEY COW ENGAGED IN THE DAIRY TEST AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ILLINOIS MILK SHIPPED TO ST. LOUIS.

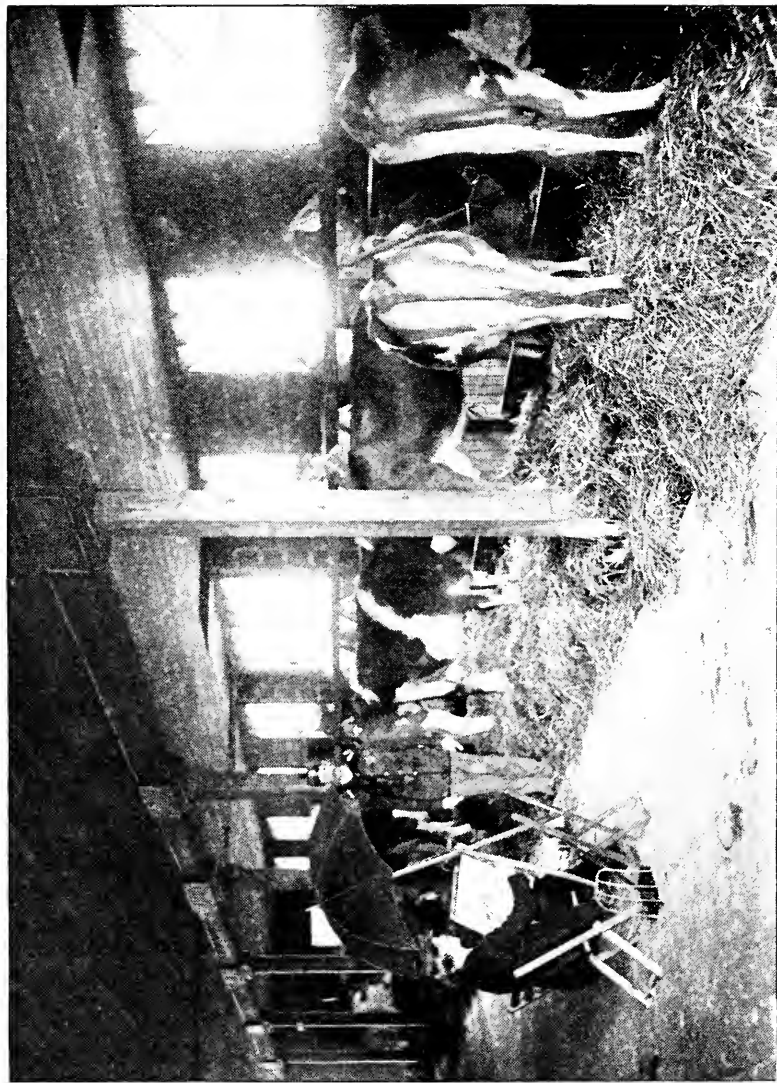
The amount of milk received in St. Louis from Illinois is annually 503,700 cans, making the annual amount worth \$402,960 to the farmers of Illinois.

THE ELGIN DAIRY BOARD OF TRADE.

The number of pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Dairy Board of Trade for 1892 were 30,496,284; the number of pounds of cheese, 7,115,735; the cash received for butter, \$7,725,725.28; for cheese, \$589,560.94; total, \$8,315,286.29. The average price per pound for butter in 1892, 25½ cents. There were represented on the Elgin Dairy Board for 1892, 300 creameries, leaving 266 creameries in the State not reporting their sales to that Board; counting that they made the same average amount per creamery, makes the total value of creamery butter in the State \$14,575,866.34. The value of cheese made outside the Elgin district (assessor's returns), 607,115 pounds, valued at \$77,378.

DAIRY BUTTER.

It must be remembered that all of the butter sold at Elgin and from the creameries is what is known as creamery butter. This is the commercial butter of the State, and a large proportion is consumed outside of the State. The bulk of the butter consumed in the State, with the exception, probably, of that in Chicago and Peoria, and perhaps two or three other cities, is dairy butter. There are no reliable statistics



INTERIOR VIEW OF GUERNEY BARN, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

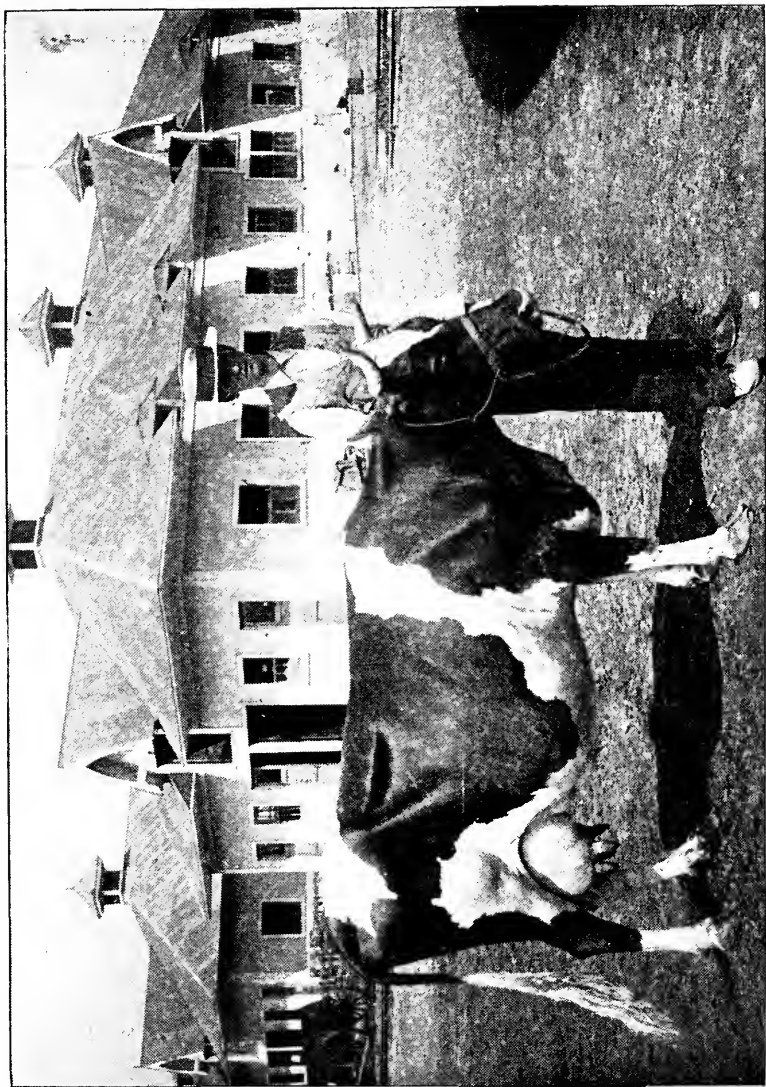
giving the quantity of this butter and the only way to approximate the amount is to estimate the consumption per capita. This does not include the dairy butter shipped from the State, which is large, but it is impossible to obtain the amount. A very careful estimate, based upon the number of cows in the State and the population, makes the value of the dairy butter not less than \$31,000,000.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

A very important item on a dairy farm is the skim milk. To prove this it is only necessary to know that on a farm where all the milk is sold the farmers raise little or no pork and very few calves. Creameries usually sell their skim milk and buttermilk to the farmers. There is also a large amount of fresh milk, used for feeding purposes, of which there is no estimate made. The value of skim milk and buttermilk for feeding purposes is not less than \$7,000,000 per annum. This does not include the value of buttermilk consumed as food, for which the demand is large and increasing, nor the value of whey from cheese factories for feeding purposes.

CHICAGO AS AN OUTLET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Chicago is the central shipping point not only for the dairy products of Illinois, but for all the Northwest. Its facilities are unsurpassed, both in regard to transportation and cold storage. There were 134,857,379



TYPE OF GUERNEY COW ENGAGED IN THE DAIRY TEST AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

pounds of butter received in Chicago in 1892 and 64,643,105 pounds of cheese.

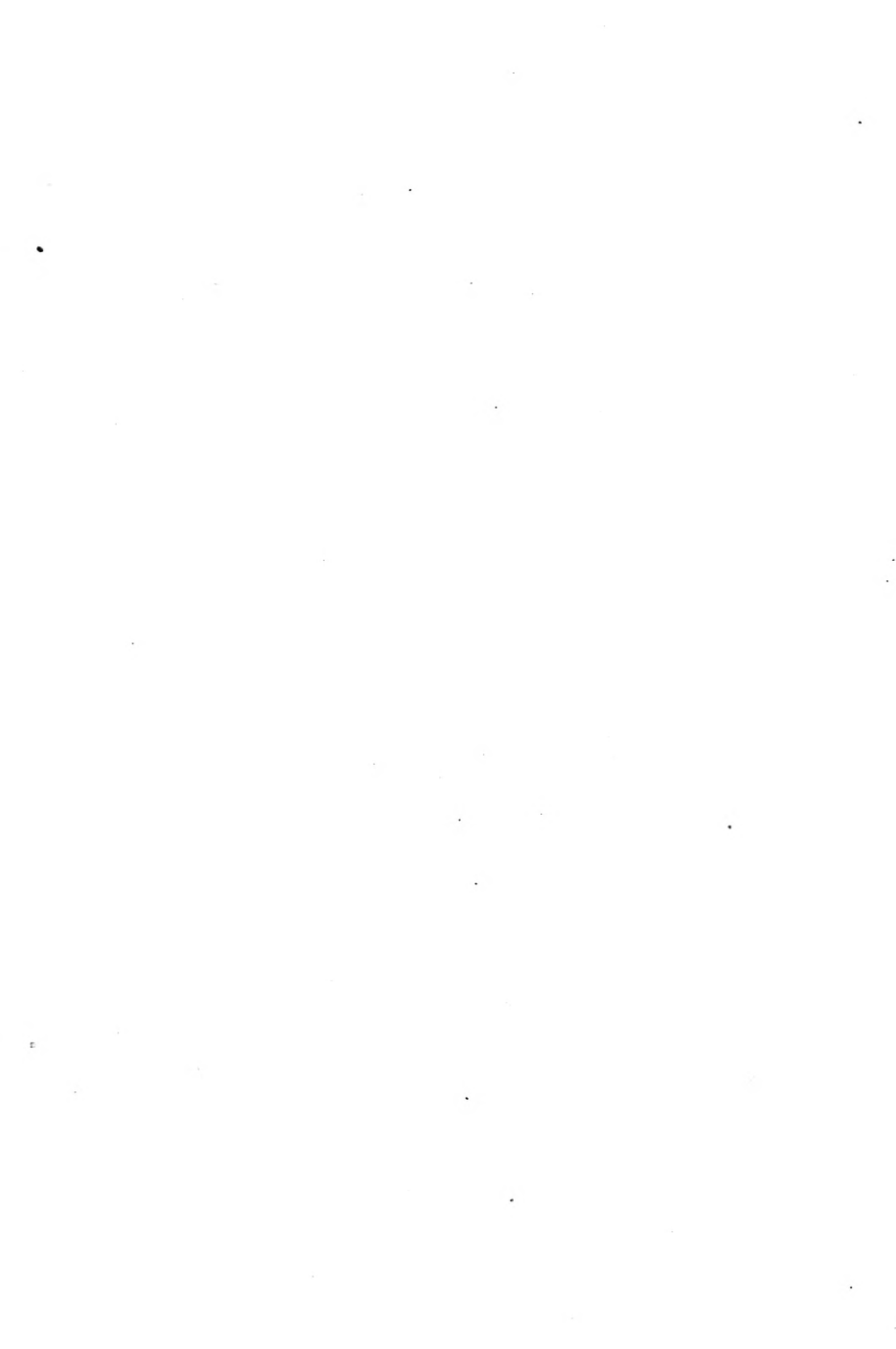
BREED TEST AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Proceeding in a quiet and unassuming way in the southern part of the World's Fair grounds is the testing of the dairy breeds of cattle. It is the great question of feeding and the accuracy with which the test is conducted that makes it valuable. Every cow is charged with the actual amount of food she consumes, and credited with her product. The expense of making this test is very great, and to say that such men as Professors Babcock, Farrington, Scovill, Roberts and Armsby are connected with it, is a sufficient guarantee that it will be valuable. It is expected that a complete report of the test will be printed at the close of the World's Fair.

A test of this kind must of necessity be unattractive to the general public. Its great value will not be appreciated until the full details are written up and placed in the hands of the dairy farmers of the country. Such a test has never been attempted heretofore in any country, and it is safe to say that when completed it will surprise those directly engaged in the industry, as well as the general public.

GRAND SUMMARY OF ILLINOIS DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Value of milk.....	\$21,024,000.00
Value of condensed milk and cream.....	1,022,000.00
Illinois milk sent to St. Louis.....	402,960.00
Butter and cheese sold on the Elgin Board of Trade.....	8,315,286.29
Creamery butter and cheese sold outside of the Elgin district	6,927,519.06
Dairy butter.....	31,000,000.00
Value of skim milk for feeding purposes	7,000,000.00
Total annual product.....	<u>\$75,691,765.35</u>



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